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Bee, Sept. 7, '09.

We Will Continue to Close at 6 O'clock on Saturdays.

# An Early Sealing of Furs

Our experience in furs is that it is hard to get as fine skins late in the season as it is early—therefore we advise our customers to procure them now, as there is a decided difference in the price now.

Fine Black Marten Collarlets at \$12.00.  
Beautiful Natural Brown Marten Collarlets at \$18.00.  
Handsome Electric Seal and Gray Mouton Collarlets at \$25.00.  
Genuine Brown Marten Muffs at \$7.50.  
Rich China Seal Boas with 8 fox tails at \$5.00.  
Pretty Electric Seal Stolls, cluster tails, at \$5.00.

Elegant Near Seal Jackets at \$37.50.  
\$45.00 and \$50.00, absolutely guaranteed for two seasons wear.  
Fine Astrakhan Coats at \$40.00—our guarantee for two seasons against these jackets.  
Our customers know what a GUARANTEE from us means.

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his remarks at 11:30 a. m. The verdict is expected on Monday next.  
M. Paleologue, of the French foreign office and Major Carrière did not oppose M. Labori's application. Major Carrière pointed out, however, that the proposed step would involve a deviation from the procedure in making a final adjournment necessary. Counsel for the defense replied that the court was entitled to adjourn for forty-eight hours and in case a longer period was required he suggested that a short session be held on Monday, when the court could adjourn until Monday.  
M. Labori then drew up a formal application that Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi be cited as witnesses and that seven questions be telegraphed to them to which they were to reply under oath. The first question was to be if they had ever received the documents mentioned in the Dreyfus case. The former attorney would be asked further if they had received the firm manual, when they had received it and from whom; if either of them sent Esterhazy the petit bleu, a copy of which was to be telegraphed, and finally if they ever, directly or indirectly, had any relations with Dreyfus.  
The court deliberated for a quarter of an hour and on returning the president, Colonel Jouaust, read its decision, declaring it incompetent to grant M. Labori's application.

**Last Speech of Prosecution.**  
Major Carrière at 10:30 a. m. began his speech, closing the case for the prosecution. All the generals and other officers who were seated in the witness chairs rose and left the court room just before the government commissary opened, in accordance with the orders of the minister of war, General de Galliffet, to leave Rennes within two hours after the pleading had begun. There was an interesting scene in the court yard of the Lycée, where the officers took leave of each other. They appeared to be in good spirits.  
M. Demange, of counsel for the defense, will probably occupy the whole of tomorrow in his speech for the defense, and M. Labori will speak on Saturday. The verdict will be rendered Monday morning, and the police authorities are opposed to the announcement of the verdict on Saturday, if it were possible to do so, on the ground that it would be likely to lead to trouble on Sunday.

After M. Labori had submitted his application for the dispatch of a rogatory commission to receive the depositions of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, the chief of detectives, M. Cochefert, deposed favorably regarding the attitude of Dreyfus when Colonel Du Paty de Clam dictated the bordereau to him. The witness said Dreyfus only appeared to be troubled afterward, when Du Paty de Clam questioned him.  
M. Cochefert referred to the revolver found on a table near the desk at which Dreyfus was seated and he recounted how the prisoner on perceiving it cried: "I will not kill myself; I will live to establish my innocence."

The clerk of the court then read a letter from Captain Humbert to the effect that Dreyfus had expressed a keen desire in 1894 to enter the statistical section of the War office and saying that he met Dreyfus once carrying some valise, but that he was acting very imprudently.  
Dreyfus then rose and calmly traversed Captain Humbert's statement, declaring them to be incorrect.  
General Mercier afterwards came to the bar and said that he felt the deposition of Captain Freystaetter was bound to have produced considerable impression on the minds of the judges. He spoke of the attacks made on him by the press, but he testified, saying the Dreyfus press had been calling him a false witness, etc.  
The general declared that he gave an order in 1894 that nothing should be done with the various translations of the Panizzardi dispatch, that he himself was present when the packet of secret papers for the court-martial was made up and it did not contain the Panizzardi dispatch. He had since questioned the judges of the court-martial on the subject, but not on the ground that he was sworn to swear that the dispatch was not submitted to them, because their recollections were now rather vague.  
This statement of General Mercier evoked a chorus of disgusted "Ohs" from the audience.

General Mercier proceeded to call attention to contradictions in Captain Freystaetter's statements, reading an old letter from the captain to a friend, in which he declared his mind was made up in 1894 before he saw the secret dossier, and another letter from an officer who was in company with Freystaetter in Madagascar, wherein the writer asserted that Captain Freystaetter talked of the court-martial of 1894, but never mentioned the Panizzardi dispatch, and after this General Mercier brought up two bad points in Captain Freystaetter's career. While in Madagascar he was guilty of an act of disobedience to his chief and he also exercised a certain impression in the audience and Colonel Jouaust asked General Mercier to abstain from giving any further particulars. The general added that he firmly believed Freystaetter was a brave man, but he thought the two acts referred to showed he could not be entirely trusted. He asked the judges not to allow the captain's evidence to shake their confidence in his own depositions, but to let him in the same evidence as though the Freystaetter incident had never occurred.  
The court then retired to deliberate on

court-martial itself will not refuse to allow the defense to ascertain the truth.  
The court added that he would make a formal application to this effect.

**Foreign Office is Willing.**  
Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, invited the opinion of M. Paleologue, who replied:  
"It is clear that considerations of public policy stand in the way of rogatory military attaches appearing in a French court to testify in regard to facts of which they had cognizance in their diplomatic capacity. Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi will not attend the court-martial."  
"As regards the dispatch of a commission, I believe the foreign office will not oppose it. But I must make all reservations regarding the use of the telegraph. I do not know if that would be a regular proceeding."

M. Labori—I think it possible to make the procedure I propose very rapid. The military code provides for a suspension of forty-eight hours. On the other hand, the court might shorten its sittings, reducing them to four hours each. In any case I shall have the honor of formulating an application which I will submit to the court.  
While M. Labori was drafting his motion a member of the court-martial remarked that certain documents mentioned in the Dreyfus case had not been found either among the records or in the statistical department of the War office.

M. Demange—Perhaps they are under seal. M. Labori then read his application, saying that as considering the appearance of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi before the court-martial, commissions should be sent to examine them, in order to permit those officers to state under oath all that they knew with regard to the case. M. Labori requested the court to have the following questions put to each of the two officers:

**List of Proposed Questions.**  
"1. On what date did you receive the documents mentioned in the bordereau?  
"2. Are these documents in the same handwriting as the bordereau, which you know from your own collection?  
"3. What did these documents contain?  
"4. Did you receive the firm manual, either in the original or a copy?  
"5. Did you receive the graduation bar?  
"6. Since what date and until what date did you receive the petit bleu?  
"7. Was it to the same correspondent, to whom you addressed the petit bleu, referred to in the conversation between Count Von Munster and M. Delacaze?  
"8. Have you had direct relations with the accused?"

Colonel Jouaust invited Major Carrière's opinion and the latter referred to the provisions of the military code.  
M. Labori urged the importance of the questions, saying that if Esterhazy had declared, he would not have cited if Cernuschi had not been cited. Counsel pointed out that it was possible to suspend the proceedings long enough to obtain replies to the question which he considered indispensable.  
The court retired to deliberate on the motion and on its return Colonel Jouaust read the judgment. It declared that the president of the court alone was competent to appoint a commission to interrogate the witnesses, and that the court must pronounce itself incompetent to give effect to counsel's motion.  
M. Labori asked Colonel Jouaust whether, seeing that he alone was competent, he refused to grant the application.  
Colonel Jouaust replied: "I do."

**Weak Speech of the Prosecution.**  
Major Carrière was called upon to deliver the final speech for the prosecution, which lasted an hour and a quarter, and which was generally characterized as one of the weakest orations ever heard in a court. He said he considered it to be established that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, though the phrase concerning the covering of troops was very significant. He pointed out that Dreyfus had been obliged to write the bordereau with little difficulty. Moreover, the major argued, Esterhazy could not say in August that he was going to the maneuvers, while Dreyfus could have thought so up to August 15.

The government commissary affirmed that he himself noticed the alteration in Dreyfus' handwriting since 1894 in letters which he had written from Devil's Island.  
Referring to the secret dossier the major said he was not in a position to furnish the interesting information. Discussing the correspondence of "A" (Colonel Schwartzkoppen) Major Carrière declared emphatically his belief that Dreyfus had relations with the power of which "A" was the agent. He said Esterhazy was not a nice person, but said there was nothing to prove he was a traitor, and added that Picquart had utterly failed to convince him of the innocence of Dreyfus.  
"My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," said Major Carrière, "has been strengthened by the testimony of the witnesses of the prosecution. Today I come to tell you on my own conscience that the Dreyfus is guilty of a commission sent by the Dreyfus in 1894 of the penal code."

**Details of the Proceedings.**  
The proceedings in detail were as follows: When the court-martial resumed its sitting this morning it was noticed that the generals were again in uniform, fore-shadowing further field operations on their part.  
Major Carrière, the government commissary, said that the proceedings had been transformed into a conviction of his guilt, which has since been strengthened by the testimony of the witnesses of the prosecution. Today I come to tell you on my own conscience that the Dreyfus is guilty of a commission sent by the Dreyfus in 1894 of the penal code."

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**G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT ENDED**  
Ex-Prisoner's Campfire Closes Thirty-third National Gathering.  
COLONEL SHAW ELECTED COMMANDER  
Committee of Five Appointed to Seek Revision of Pension Laws that Work Hardships Upon Many Old Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end tonight.  
The election of a commander-in-chief was conducted and carried out in the most peaceable manner imaginable. Colonel Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., was unanimously elected to the highest office of the organization after Judge Leo S. Ransauer of St. Louis had declined to be a candidate. W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati, who was acting commander-in-chief, was first mentioned and the names of Shaw and Judge Ransauer were placed in nomination. Johnson's term of office for the unexpired term of the late Commander Sexton, lasting two days. This rendered him ineligible to the candidacy for another term and with the election of Colonel Shaw he became a past commander-in-chief.  
The friends of Colonel Shaw and Judge Ransauer claimed the victory until the Missouri veteran at today's session of the encampment withdrew from the contest in favor of his New York opponent.  
Aside from the selection of a commander-in-chief, the pension question received the major portion of attention. Resolutions were adopted that rule 225, now in place of identity and injuries which many old soldiers could not furnish, and asking that the president re-establish rule 164, which is not so stringent in its requirements.  
The resolutions also directed the practice in the pension bureau which have asked who have an income of \$50 a year and asks that the limitation be increased to \$250 a year.  
Pursuant to the resolutions a committee of five was appointed to seek relief from the pension bureau and failing there, to ask congress to amend the law in favor of the veterans.  
Chicago secured the next encampment and it is expected that Judge Ransauer will then be elected commander-in-chief.

**Illumination of the Fleet.**  
The features of the fourth day's celebration of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment were the illumination of the North Atlantic squadron, and the campfire of the union ex-prisoners of war, both of which occurred tonight.  
The illumination of the fleet drew large crowds to both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores of the Delaware river. The ships were literally covered with electric lights and presented a magnificent picture. The big searchlights on the vessels also in operation, making the staff of light effective. The cruiser Detroit received considerable attention from the crowds by reason of the order sending it to Venezuela to protect American interests there.  
The Academy of Music was crowded to the doors tonight by Grand Army of the Republic men and their friends to take part in the ex-prisoners' campfire. Addresses were made by Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Mayor Ashbridge of this city, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of New York, Colonel James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania, General John C. Black of Illinois, United States Senator Penrose and a number of others.  
The women's relief corps, which began its convention here yesterday, completed its business today by electing the following executive committee: Mrs. Charlotte J. Cummings, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan, Kansas; Mrs. Florence H. Gates, Vermont; Mrs. Lucinda A. Scott, Missouri; Mrs. Jennie M. North, Dakota. The resolutions made by the president of the corps yesterday were favorably passed upon. One of these was the contribution of \$2,000 to the Grand Army of the Republic.  
The concluding session of the Ladies' National Aid association was held at which the officers elected yesterday were installed.  
The only business remaining to be done today by the delegates of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who convened in annual session yesterday, was the election of a president. There was a very spirited contest for the honor, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Julia B. Shade of Philadelphia.  
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**Supplementary Pension Resolutions.**  
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"Resolved, That this encampment respectfully represents to the president its earnest conviction that rule 225, now in place of identity and injuries which many old soldiers could not furnish, and asking that the president re-establish rule 164, which is not so stringent in its requirements."  
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"Resolved, That this committee is hereby authorized and directed, in the event that it is determined that relief may not be accorded by the administrative officers of the government, to present to congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as to make certain the true intent of the statute as we believe it can be construed as herein presented."  
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"Resolved, That the commander-in-chief appoint a committee of five comrades to present to the president a certified copy of the action of this national encampment as an expression of our earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead under the letter and spirit of the law."  
"Resolved, That this committee is hereby authorized and directed, in the event that it is determined that relief may not be accorded by the administrative officers of the government, to present to congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as to make certain the true intent of the statute as we believe it can be construed as herein presented."  
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**Illumination of the Fleet.**  
The features of the fourth day's celebration of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment were the illumination of the North Atlantic squadron, and the campfire of the union ex-prisoners of war, both of which occurred tonight.  
The illumination of the fleet drew large crowds to both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores of the Delaware river. The ships were literally covered with electric lights and presented a magnificent picture. The big searchlights on the vessels also in operation, making the staff of light effective. The cruiser Detroit received considerable attention from the crowds by reason of the order sending it to Venezuela to protect American interests there.  
The Academy of Music was crowded to the doors tonight by Grand Army of the Republic men and their friends to take part in the ex-prisoners' campfire. Addresses were made by Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Mayor Ashbridge of this city, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of New York, Colonel James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania, General John C. Black of Illinois, United States Senator Penrose and a number of others.  
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The only business remaining to be done today by the delegates of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who convened in annual session yesterday, was the election of a president. There was a very spirited contest for the honor, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Julia B. Shade of Philadelphia.  
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# VENETIAN CARNIVAL DAY

FRIDAY, September 8,  
at the Exposition

11:00 a. m.—Concert by Adelman's Band in Manufacturers Building.  
2:30 p. m.—Bellstedt's Concert Band in the Auditorium.  
5:00 p. m.—Concert by Adelman's Band in front of Government Building.  
7:00 p. m.—"Venetian Carnival" on Lagoon. Bellstedt's Concert Band on "Olympia." Music by Adelman's Band. Hawaiian Double Quartet. Indian Songs by Sioux and Cheyenne Braves.  
8:45 p. m.—New Electrical Fountain and Serpentine Dance at west end Lagoon. Music by Adelman's Band.

**ON THE MIDWAY.**  
THE...  
**ARTIST'S STUDIO**  
The Art Feature of the Exposition.  
West Mid